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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH MAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL is said to have recently decided that the office of the Boundary Commissioner and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, is to be amalgamated with the Revenue and General Department of the Bengal Secretariat from the 1st of the current month.

WE ARE glad to see that Pundit Hur Sahai is likely to find suitable employment. The Maharajah of Cashmere has nominated the Pundit Saheb to the post of Sub-Judge at Jummoo.

IT IS reported, says the *Daily News*, that Colonel E C. S. Williams, R. E., is coming to India to take up the appointment of Director-General of Railways, now held by Mr. W. Furnivall, C. E.

A MAN died at Warsaw the other day, aged 118, whose funeral was attended by no less than 235 descendants.

THE FOLLOWING from a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* will be read with pleasure:

FINANCIAL ALPHABET.

A the Accounts that went all astray,
B was the Balance, all the wrong way.
C was the Council that dished up the Budget,
D Dissolution that made them all fudge it,
E was the Error that they've just found out,
F is Finance, they know nothing about.
G is the Gammon they would have us believe,
H is the Humbug which cannot deceive,
I is poor India to poverty ground,
J is the Jumble in which she is found.
K is the Khan who began this confusion,
L is Lord Lytton under blindest delusion.
M is the Member who should pay for this game,
N is Newmarch on whom he puts all the blame.
O is the Opium they hoped would have paid,
P the provision they ought to have made,
Q is the Query (?) that must end their last letter.
R is Lord Ripon, we trust he'll do better,
S is the Surplus, we all thought very funny,
T is the Transport that ran away with the money.
U is the Upset of this fury and fire,
V is the Victim who'll have to retire.
W is the War they said would soon end,
Though in the foe's country they hadn't a friend,
X is a quantity unknown to their credit,
Y is friend Yakub who might well have said it,
Z is Zany who, if asked, might reply,
"I never saw the likes of them, not even I.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT of the same paper whom the Editor styles his political orphan indulges in the following reflections regarding our renowned Financial minister:

Perhaps there is no one who will anathematise the late Government more fiercely than Sir John Strachey. He became the slave of its slave; and this slavery has ended in the ruin of his reputation. He now goes home dishonoured, an old man, broken in health, broken in spirits, and embittered with disappointment and obloquy. His name will be associated for ever with a Viceroyalty of which hard things have been said and harder things will be said, till it slides into history and is forgotten.

Sir John Strachey is one of the ablest men who ever came to India, and through thirty years of ill-health he has laboured indefatigably for the good of her people. If he had retired on the death of Lord Mayo, if he had retained the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces during Lord Lytton's stay in this country, he would have been able to take a seat in the India Council on his return to England with a great and undoubted reputation. Until he became Lord Lyttons Finance Minister he was universally liked and respected. He used to be called "the Dyspeptic Crow.

THE HIGH COURT has passed the following rule relating to the publication of notices of applications for letters of administration:

It is ordered, that the Rule of December, 1866, whereby every application for letters of administration is required to be advertised in the *Englishman* newspaper on Monday in three successive weeks, be and the same is hereby repealed. And, instead thereof it is ordered, that whenever a Judge shall think fit to direct, that an application for letters of administration shall be advertised he shall at the same time name the newspaper or newspapers in which it shall be advertised, and give such directions as to the number of advertisements to be published and otherwise as may be necessary.

This is even-handed justice.

TUESDAY, 25TH MAY.

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Statesman* makes the following remarks on the recent ministerial changes:

Every one appears to be glad that a place for Mr. Fawcett has been found in the new administration. At one time it was feared that his blindness would disqualify him for public employ because it is impossible, with a blind man to make him a confidential communication in writing. All such communications must be imparted to a third person. The difficulty, however, has been ignored. The weakest of the new appointments are undoubtedly the Indian. Every one I have met is both surprised and disappointed with the nomination of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India. He has never shown any qualities indicating a fitness for this particular sphere of action, and he has I am told, very reluctantly accepted the appointment. The appointment of Lord Hartington to the India Office does not much mend matters. That Lord Hartington has plenty of ability he has shewn clearly enough during the recent elections, but he is also easy-going, indolent and destitute of deep convictions on any subject whatever. He will in all probability, allow Indian politics to "drift very much as they please, from unwillingness to trouble himself, and at the present conjuncture of affairs, such a man as Secretary of State for India is, most emphatically, *not* the right man in the right place. Among the minor mysteries in the constitution of the new Government is the fact that Lord Northbrook has gone to the Admiralty and Mr. Childers to the War Office. This is one of those things which no fellow can be expected to understand. Lord Northbrook understands the War Office, but has never before been at the Admiralty, and Mr. Childers *vice versa*. Why, then, should they be transferred from a department which they know, to one which they do not? For the present, however, the policy of the Government will take its entire impress and [illegible] from the impulse given to it by Mr. Gladstone. The [illegible] at large cares very little how subordinate appointment[illegible]ed so long as he is at the head of affairs. They look to h[illegible] make the rough [illegible]ooth, 'and what Mr. Gladston[illegible]ms to be the most urg[illegible]ork he has before him is shown by his assumption of the o[illegible] of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is supposed that he will not lead the Government for more than two years at the out-side; but that he will resign as soon as he has restored the finances of the Empire to order and solvency and disentangled us from the complicated embarrassments which Toryism has woven around us.

THE ENGLISHMAN states that in the wreck of the *Vingorla*, Serjeant C. Veale, who was proceeding to join the Kandahar Railway, lost property for which the Government of Bombay allowed him compensation to the amount of Rs. 699. The Government of India has now sanctioned this payment, which is to be charged to the Kandahar Railway, but whilst doing so it remarked:—"His Excellency in Council is not prepared to admit that a public officer is entitled to compensation for loss of property caused by an accident of this kind merely because such accident may have happened to him while he was employed in the service of the State. The Government cannot guarantee its officers against every loss which they may suffer while in its service, and in future compensation should not be given to public officers for accidental losses of their property."

AMONG the stories which are told at St. Petersburg of the attempts made by theNihilists to penetrate into the Winter Palace is the following:—General Gourko, the Governor of St. Petersburg, had the right of entering at any time into the Emperor's room without being announced. Once, however, the door-keeper, seeing something unusual about his appearance, stopped him, saying that it would be necessary to inform the Emperor of his arrival. The General objected at first, but, finding that the doorkeeper only grew more suspicious, ultimately agreed to his being announced. The door keeper then told the Emperor of his doubts; upon which the latter went to a writing-table in his room, which was connected by telegraph with General Gourko's residence, and telegraphed, 'where is Gourko?' 'At home,' was the reply. This of course settled the point; the false Gourko was at once arrested, and turned out to be a member of the Revolutionary Committee.

WHEN SOME one alluding to the elevation of Lord Beaconsfield's Secretary to the peerage remarked that there was no precedent for such an elevation. Mr. Lowe is said to have answered—"Oh yes, and a very good one, for did not Caligula make his horse pro-consul?"

THE LAHORE paper passes the following eulogium on Sir John Strachey. "His career is its own condemnation: Stracheyism will long be held synonymous with shallow sophistry, profound conceit, tall talk, and mean performance—and would, in fact, be very cheaply got rid of once and for all even at the expence of five millions."

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MAY.

A RUSSIAN physician, it is said, proposes that books should be printed in white ink on black paper, urging that it would be less trying to the sight than the present method. He has made experiments with fifty persons, and the results obtained tend to confirm his views on the subject.

THE FOLLOWING story related in an English paper will be read with interest: "At the last meeting of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief committee, two little boys, half-naked and bare-footed, sought admission to the castle stating they had walked all the way from Skibereen, county of Cork, to plead for help to pay their father's rent. They said they were the sons of Pat McCarthy, of Cloncugger in the parish of Caharag, near Skibereen. He had a bit of land, but the times were so bad he could not pay the 'rint,' and he owed £8. Having gone round among the friends and neighbours, he could only scrape together £6. The two children, who were respectively twelve and fourteen years old, thought they would 'ask the good Duchess of Marlborough' to give 'daddy' £2. Away they started for Dublin, begging their food and lodging, and enquiring their way from town to town. The journey, upwards of two hundred miles' occupied three weeks. Touched with the narrative, the Duchess promised to send their father the £2. They were then, by command of her Grace, taken to the clothes room and their tattered garments changed by new suit of tweed each. Having been regaled with a substantial dinner, they were brought before the ladies of the committee, who seemed amused at their mellifluous Cork accent, and rewarded the brave adventurers with a pocketful of silver."

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Pioneer* discoursing on the new ministery thus speaks of Mr. Gladstone "He embodies no principle and can hardly be said to have disciples. He will have no school. *The moral of his brilliant career is the omnipotence in English public life of copious and impassioned oratory.*"

THE SAME writer does not give a favourable report of the estimation in which Lord Northbrook is held by the employes in the India Office and elsewhere. He says:

"I was surprised to hear the other day, at the India office, that exultation prevailed among the principal employes there, that Lord Northbrook was not to reign over them. I happen to know that some Members of the Council such as had served with him in India, entertained great hopes that he would be their chief in England. Certainly I never heard in India that Lord Northbrook was considered curt, harsh and peremptory, in the intercourse of business; but this is unquestionably the impression he has left in the several branches of Government in which he has held power in London; and the Admiralty, I am told, looks upon his advent with apprehension."

The truth is Lord Northbrook is too wide-awake to be humbugged.

SOME DOUBTS having been expressed in this country as to the emoluments of the new Premier for holding a dual office, the following from an English paper clears them up: It is noticed that the new Government has already effected some economy in regard to appointments. Lord Selbourne's acceptance of the Lord Chancellorship removes his pension of £5,000 a year from the estimates, and Mr Gladstone as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer draws only half the salary of the latter office thereby effecting a saving of £2,500 a year.

THURSDAY, 27TH MAY.

MR. BAPTISTE of Sdyney has discovered an antidote for snake-poison which has been successfully experimented at the Australian Museum. The experiment was made on two dogs and the snake was one of the most venomous description. The dogs after being bitten by the snake had Mr. Baptiste's antidote applied to internally and externally and they escaped.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* gives the following fresh incidents of the Rumpa rebellion: "Since writing last week, we have heard of a fresh outbreak in this district. The latest accounts go to shew that the rebels, mustering 2,000 in number, have captured the village of Mulkangiri, and, we are told, it is believed that village people aided them. Matters have in fact assumed so serious an aspect, that the Madras Government have telegraphed from Ootacamund, ordering the 36th N. I., at Royapooram, to hold itself in readiness to embark immediately for Vizagapatam. Parties had already been sent in quest of the Fitturdars by different roads and Colonel Buck had been ordered to take possession of the village."

IN THE communications lately supplied to the public regarding the rights of the State in minerals and mining leases the following ruling of the Secretary of State's deserves prominent notice:—"As regards the second question, whether, apart from the prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right

to gold, silver, and other minerals found in proprietary lands, you are disposed to agree with Messrs. Bell and Evans that, in the permanently-settled districts, the State does not possess such right. This was the view arrived at by my predecessor, Sir C Wood, after consideration of Mr. Millet's report, dated 26th March 1842. But without weighing this opinion against that of your learned Advocate General, I am disposed to think that, even if the legal right to minerals in permanently-settled estates could be established, it would not be desirable to enforce it. I agree with you that the indirect advantages resulting from making available the mineral resources of India are likely to be more valuable to the State than any direct returns; and I therefore consider that it would not be desirable to enforce the right of the State, supposing that such right can be established to mines in permanently-settled estates. Industries requiring skilled and scientific management and the extensive application of capital, have flourished under the permanent settlement; and I apprehend that speaking generally, the landholders of the Lower Provinces are sufficiently alive to their own interests either themselves to develop the mineral resources their estates may contain, or to afford facilities to others to do so."

WE QUOTE at second-hand the following sketches of our new premier at two different ages of his life. The picture of the young man eloquent at 29 is thus drawn:

Mr. Gladstone's appearance and manners, are much in his favour. He is a fine-looking man. He is about the usual height and of good figure. His countenance mild and pleasant, and has a high intellectual expression. His eyes are clear and quick, his eyebrows dark and rather prominent, there is not a dandy in the house but envies what Truefit would call his 'fine head of jet black hair.' It is carefully parted from the crown downwards to his brow, where it is tastefully shaded, his features are small and regular, and his complexion must be a very unworthy witness, if he does not possess an abundant stock of health. Mr. Gladstone's gesture is varied but not violent. When he rises he generally puts both his hands behind his back, and having there suffered them to embrace each other for a short time, he unclasps them, and allows them to drop on either side. They are not permitted to remain long in the locality, before you see them again closed together and hanging down before him. Their re-union is not suffered to last for any length of time. Again a separation takes place, and now the right hand is seen moving up and down before him. Having thus exercised it a little he thrusts it into the pocket of his coat, then orders the left hand to follow its example. Having granted them a momentary repose there they are again put into motion; and in a few seconds they are seen reposing *vis-a vis* on his breast. He moves his face and body from one direction to another, not forgetting to bestow a liberal share of attention on his own party. He is always listened to with much attention by the House, and appears to be respected by men of all parties. He is a man of good business habits; of this he furnished abundant proof when Under-Secretary for the Colonies during the shortlived administration of Sir Robert Peel.

THE HABITS and peculiarities of the old man of seventy are thus delineated:

It is curious to know that some of these mannerisms of forty years ago are preserved by the great statesman we know to-day. It is particularly notable that to this day, when Gladstone rises and begins what is intended to be a great oration, he has a tendency to clasp his hands behind his back. This attitude however, like the subdued mood of which it is an indication, prevails during the opening sentences. Age has fired rather than dulled his oratorical energy. He has even during the existence of the present Parliament increased in rapidity of gesture almost to the point of fury. The jet black hair of forty years ago has faded and fallen, leaving only a few thin wisps of grey carefully disposed over the grandly formed head with which, as he told a Scotch deputation the other day, London hatters have had such a trouble. The rounded cheeks are sunken, and their bloom has given place to pallş; the fine brow is wrinkled; the dark eyes bright and flashing still, are underset with innumerable wrinkles, the "good figure" is somewhat rounded at the shoulders; and the springly step is growing deliberate. But the intellectual fire of forty years ago is rather quickened than quenched, and the promise of health has been abundantly fulfilled in a maintenance of physical strength and activity that seems phenomenal. Mr. Gladstone will outsit the youngest member of the House if the issue at stake claims his vote in the pending division. He can speak for three hours at a stretch, and he will put in the three hours as much mental and physical energy as, judiciously distributed, would suffice for the whole debate. His magnificent voice is as true in tone and as insensible to fatigue as when it was first heard within the walls of the House. By comparison he is far more emphatic in gesture when addressing the House of Commons than when standing before a public meeting. This doubtless is explicable by the fact that whilst in the one case he is free from contradiction, in the other he is, more particularly during a period of Tory ascendancy, outrageously subject to it. Trembling through every nerve with the intensity of conviction and the wrath of battle he almost literally smites his opponents hip and thigh. Taking the brass-bound box upon the table as representative of "the Right hon'ble gentleman" or the "noble Lord' opposite, he will beat it violently with his right hand creating a re-sounding noise that sometimes makes it difficult to catch the word he desires to empasise, or standing with heels closely pressed together and feet spread out fan-wise so that he may turn as on a pivot to watch the effect of his speech on either side of the House, he will assume that the palm of his left hand is his adversary of the moment, and straightway he beats upon it with his right hand with a ferocity that causes to curdle the blood of the occupants of the Ladies Gallery. At this stage will e noted the most marked retention of the early House of Commons habit, in the way in which the orator continually turns round to address his own followers, to the outraging of a fundamental point of etiquette which requires that all speech should be directed to the Chair.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

It is with feelings of happiness and horror we observe that some Babus are conspiring to inflict a valedictory memorial upon the late present Viceroy—Happiness at finding that even lip-loyalty is flourishing in Baboodom, and horror at an unhappy ruler being publicly persecuted without law or police to defend him from the 'spouting' genus. It is said that the less enlightened sons of Calcutta gave heed to the Viceroy's appeal to be saved from any public humiliation in return. For which his retiring Excellency promises never to return. But the 'more advanced' zemindars of Behar are determined to give the unfortunate Earl no peace. If at this distance we dare venture to suggest anything it is that the memorial-making Babus and 'advanced zemindars' should not forget Sir John Strachey. Let the Viceroy and the Finance Minister be equally overwhelmed by the appprobation of unctuous landlords. Long live the race of loyalty mincing Babus—who worship alike the rising and setting sun. But when is this practice of indiscriminate laudation to be effectually checked by the better sense of the community? Not until there is more moral courage in our midst.

Our horrified contemporary may rest satisfied that members of the "spouting genus" are not likely to give him any cause for annoyance in the matter he refers to, nor are the "advanced zemindars" of Behar to go much astray; but he must remember that toad-eaters, tuft-hunters, lick-spittles, apka-wastas, and other species of the genus Panderidæ, (Anglice pander) flourish in every clime, and when set in motion by official levers, are equal to any amount of flunkeyism. We have not only heard of a valedictory address, but also of a statue. The design is quite original. It represents Lord Lytton in his favourite pose—reclining on a silver throne with his legs resting on the arms of the chair and stretched forward on a level with his head, with a sword resting on his lap and two Maharajas in Government House livery standing behind, and waving each a peacock-tail chauri. A photograph of this may be seen at Bombay, in the studio of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd if our contemporary will walk in there. The pedestal has medalions representing emblematically the four great acts of his Lordship. On the front panel occurs a pair of hobbles with the Indian High Court paddocks on the back ground. On the right panel the emblem is a muzzle roughly fitted on an animal of the genus vernacular editor. On the left a group of tigers, bears, wolves, and snakes leisurely playing with a human being who is ineffectually trying with his bare hands to keep them off. On the last panel is seen a huge caldron in which a cynical, short, spare-looking, spectacled necromancer, with his neck set awry, is cooking something. Such a movement, we are sure, would prove highly ornamental on the maidan before the Government house, and none should object to it.

FRIDAY, 28TH MAY.

WE EXTRACT the following from the letter of a correspondent at Dehra-doon:

Mussoorie has not, this year, been visited by a full number of Europeans in consequence of the war in Afghanistan. It is a very nice place for an invalid, and comparatively speaking, the sanatarium of Mussoorie is cheap. There is the Ex-Ameer there under charge of Mr. Holms C. S. It is said that a splendid house has been secured for him for Rs. 60,000 or thereabouts, and Government is to allow him 6 lacks a year, at our expense. His uncle Sheriff is to be removed to Chakratta. The Ex-Ameer is enjoying the hill weather very well, he goes on now and then in sporting down the hills and is quite happy.

One of the most important questions I have for the public to decide consists in this. Dehra-doon is, as you know, a district of the North Western Provinces, in all districts the Courts are held in the capital city which in this case is Dehra. Nowhere in all India is the rule as to the carrying out of the business of the Court out of the city observed. Does the Judge of Saharunpore, or Meerut, or Cawnpore leave their stations even though the heat of May and June torture them? In the midst of the firy *loo* they work, and work hard. But the *Huzoors* of Dehra-doon have their own way. The Superintendent goes to Chakratta, the Small Cause Court locate itself on the hills for the six months of the year, while the Joint or Assistant Magistrate Mr. Giles comes down to Dehra for three days in the week and goes up to the hills to work there for the remaining three days. This action of the officials has not certainly Government sanction, and is therefore subject to objection, which, it is, as I conceive wrong for the Commissioner of the Meerut division not to consider. But assuming that our English *Hakims* of Dehra wish to work in cool weather, Dehra, situated as it is under the foot of the hills, is comparatively a cool place, and a place where every thing that is desirable is at your command. But the worst consequence of the six months debut of the Courts to the hills is, that poor suitors and letigants have to encounter no end of trouble, expense, and inconvenience in going up to the hills, where you can't get a *serai*—nay not even a room for accommodation, no eatables for the *Hindu* except *atta* and fruit could he had, but then you can't have your dinner and breakfast, as there is no place for cooking. Then again the want of proper legal aid on the hills. Then there are a couple of European pleaders who monopolise all cases and whose charges, in the absence of other qualified men are exorbitant. Fancy, what a state of things this procedure on the part of the Huzoors, illegal as it is, and not warranted by justice nor by humanity, has given rise to. It is hoped that the question should have a fair and full consideration in the hands of the Government of Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces.

The climate of every part of Dehra is excellent. There are here expensive Tea plantations owned by retired military men and some by native capitalists. The English pensioners live here in numbers, they have purchased landed property, bungalows, and are quite happy so much so that they don't think for a moment of returning to England. In Mussoorie, too, which is only six miles from Dehra, retired civilians and military men have splendid properties yielding a very handsome income—some of them are rich enough, and a few are growing rich.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers: A painful and extraordinary incident has occurred at Raab. A convict, 23 years old, named Takacs, was hanged for the murder of two women. After the execution the convict was cut down in the usual manner by the hangman, and the medical man in attendance declared life extinct. The body, however, when brought under the influence of an electro-galvanic current by way of scientific experiment, showed signs of life. After a few hours, indeed, Takacs completely recovered, showing violence towards his warders. Nothing was that day decided as to what was to become of the convict. Takacs died the following morning, after suffering much pain from congestion. He was delirious during the night, and attacked his keepers. When conscious he complained of fearful pain and asked for milk and water.

THE DEATHS in the Suburbs of Calcutta, during the month of April last, were 770, of which 120 were from cholera, 5 from small pox, 315 from fever, 134 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes. In the hospitals and other public institutions the deaths were 106.

FROM THE last report of the Board of Revenue for the Cess year ending in 30th September 1879, it appears that the aggregate collections in Bengal on account of Road Cess and Public Works Cess were Rs. 67,41,763, the aggregate demand amounted to Rs. 77,75,209; Rs. 11,442 were remitted, and the outstanding balance on account of Road Cess was Rs. 4,87,297, and on account of Public Work Cess Rs. 5,34,707. The Public Works Cess was levied at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee in all districts, while the Road Cess was levied at half the maximum rate in Backergunge, and Gya, at three-fourths that rate in Rajshye, Sarun, and Loharddaga, the full rate being levied in the remaining 35 districts.

SATURDAY, 29TH MAY.

WE NEED make no apology for making the following extract from the *Statesman*:

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has not always distinguished himself by accuracy in representing the present state of native Indian opinion, and now that he has taken to predicting the state of native opinion several years hence, he can hardly escape some deserved ridicule. In his telegram of May 2nd, he says:—"It is morally certain that when the next general election comes round, the British Indian Association and the two or three other bodies which grandiloquently describe themselves as the representatives of the voiceless millions of India, will show as much anxiety for the victory of the Conservatives as they have lately done for that of the Liberals." One can easily imagine a man talking like that over a mixture of brandy, and sodawater, but that a sensible man should not write, but actually telegraph such silly inanities only becomes conceivable after we have seen the thing really done. What is it, we wonder, that goes to the composition of "moral certainty" in the mind of this strange correspondent? It must be a singular mixture. Of course we cannot dispute with a prophet: but we should like him to tell us how he knows.

THE SAME PAPER gives it as an *on dit* that the post of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council will, when it becomes vacant in two years, if not earlier, be bestowed upon Mr. James Bryce the newly elected M. P. for the Tower Hamlets. Mr. Bryce, whose undergraduate career at Oxford was of the most distinguished character is a Fellow of Oriel College, and though not yet forty years of age, has been for some seven years Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

WE LEARN from the *Bombay Review* that the place in the Bombay Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Magnus Mowatt is to be filled by Mr. James N. Graham of the ancient and highly esteemed firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

REFERRING to the new loan and its prospects the same journal brings to notice the advantage to small capitalists of investing their capital in the mortgage debenture bonds of the North West Provinces and Oude Ice Factory Company. Of this Company our contemporary gives the following particulars:

Speaking of investments, the new Government Loan at four per cent will stand no chance with those capitalists, who are ed at £100 and upwards, who catch sight of that advertisement on our front page offering mortgage debentures at *eight* per cent per annum secured on all the property of the N. W. Provinces and Oude Ice Factory Company. These debentures will be redeemable by lot and payable in full after March 1882. But that is not all. The Company will give to each £100 debenture holder five of its £5 shares as fully paid up, and also other preferences described in the

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advertisement The Company is already setting up its factories at Allahabad, Agra, and Lucknow each of which is, in the first instance, to turn out ten tons of ice per day. Investors in these debentures will therefore, over and above the 'sweet simplicity' of eight per cent have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to the relief of panting thirsty humanity in the most sultry cities of Hindustan. The Company, we are glad to see, expect to do a good deal in the way of providing refrigerating and cooling apparata of various kinds. They will no doubt, enable market gardeners and food caterers of all kinds—dairymen for instance—to do many things, never thought of before, in the way of preserving and carrying food wholesome and fresh for long distances.

THE MADRAS STANDARD gives publicity to the following scraps of Mysore news: The young Maharajah and Mr. Gordon will shortly proceed to Simla to take leave of Lord Lytton and to pay their respects to Lord Ripon. Opportunity is to be taken by the young Maharajah to ask Lord Ripon to appoint Mr. Gordon, Resident at the Mysore Court and Mr. Ranga Charlu, Dewan.

RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES like those, which prevent the British Government in India from stepping in to guard against waste and misappropriation of endowments for the support of Hindu temples, do not seem to hamper the Government in French India from doing the legitimate duty of the State. It seems that the management of the pagodas in Pondicherry is to some extent in the hands of the Government, for we find in the official paper of French India that the Government have issued a notification calling upon the durmakarthas to be present at the office of the Directeur de l'Interieur, when certain rules passed by the Government for the management of pagodas will be laid before them.

FROM THE reports current there seems to be some probability of Sir Andrew Clark's return to India, and the immediate necessity which brings him here is the work of completing the reorganization of the Public Works Department. The officers of the Public Works Department who had long fattened at the expense of the poor tax-payers seem to await his return with anxous expectation that under his auspices their halcyon days will return. But well may the poor taxpayers say—"what is sport to you children, is death to us." We hope and trust that under the new regime the appointment of Public Works Minister will be abolished.

THE LAST number of the *Kalpadruma* contains much varied and interesting matter. The reader will be delighted with the article which discusses the old philosophy of flowers.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. for a copy of "A Critical Essay on the Hindu Law of Adoption." We shall take an early opportunity for noticing it.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. A Critical Essay on the Hindu Law of Adoption. By a Hindustani Vakeel. 2. Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta for 1879. 3. Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for 1879. 4. Life of Haji Mohammed Mohsin (a paper read at the Hooghly Institute). By Mohendrachunder Mitra M. A. B. L. 5. Notes of a Speech on some aspects of Indian Finance, delivered at Birmingham on the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, by W. W. Hunter C. I. E. L. L. D. 6. Memorandum on Materials in India suitable for the manufacture of Paper. By L. Liotard of the Agricultural Department. 7. Remarks on a Pali Inscription from Bharhat. By Rajendralala Mitra, L. L. D. C. I. E. (Reprinted from the Proceedings, Asiatic Society of Bengal, for March, 1880.) 8. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for February and March, 1880. 9. Notes on French Municipal Loans reimbursable with premiums. 10. Kristodas Charitam or sketches from the life and career of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal in Sanskrit verse with a Bengali version. 11. Report on the Ranaghat Agricultural Exhibition held in January, 1880. 12. Kulpadruma (a Bengali monthly) Vol. II. No. 8. 13. Saddarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. 4, No 4, April, 1880. 14. Indian Postal Guide, No. 15, April, 1880.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 22nd.—The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the actual cost of the Afghan War was seven millions sterling, exclusive of the cost of the Frontier Railway. Lord Ripon has been instructed to close that war at the earliest possible time. When a strong ruler is found the evacuation of the country by our forces will commence. The deficit in the Indian Budget is found to be 3,500,000 sterling. The Under-Secretary for the colonies, in reply to a question, said that Sir Bartle Frere remains as Governor and High Commissioner of the South African Colonies.

22nd.—The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Ripon would consider the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and the License Tax Act, and that the Home Government would await his report before taking action.

23rd.—The Great Powers will present in a few days an identical note, summoning the Porte to settle the Greek and the Montenegrin frontiers and Armenian question. Otherwise, a supplementary European conferences will meet at Berlin in July, excluding the Porte.

24th.—Mr. Parnell will shortly bring before the House of Commons by definite resolution the question of Home rule in Ireland. Her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya* is ordered to proceed to Bombay to convey Lord Lytton and his family to England.

24th.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Hartington made some remarks supplementary to, and qualifying what he had said in his speech of the 21st on the subject of the evacuation of Afghanistan. His Lordship said that, while Government were anxious to effect the earliest evacuation of that country, they must consider the season suitable as regards the health of the troops for their removal. Regard must also be had to the protection of friendly natives and engagements incurred. It would be impossible to evacuate Kandahar as soon as Kabul east and north.

25th.—The Under-Secretary for India, in replying to a question, said the Government had no intention of revising the system of prison discipline in India. The Secretary of State for India in replying to a question, said he would move in the next Session for a Committee of Enquiry into the Provisions and Operations of the Act of 1858 for the better Government of India. On the motion of Government it was agreed to refer to Select Committee the question of Mr. Bradlaugh and the oath of allegiance.

25th.—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Derby by the resignation of Mr. Plimsoll, Sir W. Harcourt was returned unopposed.

26th.—Austria has proposed to blockade Scutari to prevent reinforcements reaching the Albanians. It is stated that General Skobeleff has reached Tchikislar and intends early advance.

28th.—The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill for permitting the Burial of Dissenters in Churchyards and Cemeteries without the Church of England service. It is reported that the Tekke Turkoman leader is dead.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1880.

FORESHADOWINGS.

THE reports and telegrams, which have been received in this country since the consummation of the new political revolution in England, give a sufficiently clear indication of the future action of the Liberal party in reference to India. It affords us great pleasure to note that India finds a prominent place in the Ministerial programme. On the re-opening of Parliament some of the most important declarations have been made regarding the affairs of this country. We must be prepared to make due allowance for the difficulties of the situation of the Liberals. They may not approve of many things done by their predecessors, but they cannot all at once recast the past. They cannot unhinge the whole machinery of Government. They must proceed slowly and gradually, though steadily; this seems to be the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Take the chief Indian measures of the Conservative Government and note the course of action which the present Ministry propose to follow. As regards the much condemned Affghan War, it is not possible to pack up and return from Kabul at a moment's notice as much on account of the season as the gross immorality of abandoning the country to anarchy and confusion. On the subject of the evacuation of Kabul Lord Hartington has given sufficient explanation to satisfy reasonable men. His Lordship said that while the Government were anxious to effect the earliest evacuation of the country, they must consider the season best suitable to the health of the troops for their march back. Regard must also be had to the protection of friendly natives, and the engagements we have already entered into. The Affghan policy of the new Ministry is foreshadowed in the minute of Sir Erskine Perry which we published in our last two issues. The campaign shall not be prolonged, the country shall not be occupied by our troops, but our steps shall be retraced as soon a favourable opportunity occurs. This forms the key-stone of the Affghan policy of the Liberal Government It cannot be expected that the Ministry will be able to accomplish much in the present session, but the policy of the future has been already foreshadowed. India is crying for a Royal Commission of Enquiry, and something like it is contemplated by the Liberal Government. Thus Lord Hartington has announced that at the next session the Government propose to move the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the provisions and operation of the Act of 1858 for the better Government of India. This shews that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are in earnest about India, but we submit that the scope of the proposed enquiry ought to be extended. Nothing less than a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the general affairs of India will meet the necessities of the case. We should not be surprised if the petition of the British Indian Association should lead the Ministry to modify their views and grant a Royal Commission. Then the new Viceroy has been asked to report on the Vernacular Press Act and the License Tax Act, and all action in respect thereof will probably be shaped by the views and opinions which the Marquis of Ripon may express on these subjects. Of course it is impossible to say what conclusions the Most Noble the Marquis may arrive at on these questions; he is surely to be considerably influenced by his official advisers, but we cannot believe that His Lordship will lose sight of the important general principles involved. It is true that the Vernacular Press Act, thanks to Mr. Gladstone and other champions of liberty of speech, has proved a dead letter, but it may be worked to the injury of the country by a despotic ruler when the present wholesome dread may not be operative. Then the unseen immoral influence of the Act cannot be measured by facts and figures. As for the License Tax, it embodies all the evils of direct taxation in this country. It is true that Mr. Gladstone is regarded as the apostle of direct taxation, but we feel confident that he will make due allowance for the peculiar circumstances of India. On one subject alone the new Government has not spoken out, we mean the Arms Act, but we hope its importance will not be lost sight of.

THE FUTURE OF HERAT.

THE reader must have carefully noted the absence of any mention of Herat in the declaration of the policy of the Government of India about Affghansthan, recently made by Mr. Lepel Griffin at a public Durbar held at Sherpore. This omission was particularly striking, inasmuch as the Chief Political officer at Kabul had only a few days previously informed the Sirdars in a private Durbar that Herat, like Kandahar, was to be separated from Affghansthan, and that its future was to be decided hereafter. It is difficult to account for the absence of any mention of Herat in Mr. Lepel Griffin's speech at the Sherpore Public Durbar, except by the supposition that in the interval which passed between the two Durbars there must have been a material change in the policy proposed to be pursued by the Government of India with regard to Affghansthan. Nor does this supposition seem to be unfounded. In view of the approaching overthrow of the Conservative Government as the inevitable result of the elections then going on in the United Kingdom, Lord Beaconsfield probably thought that it would be improper to make the situation in Affghansthan more complicated and embarrassing by committing the incoming administration to any engagements about Herat. The Liberals have been left free to deal with Herat in the best way they think fit, though they have been committed to the carrying out of a policy of disintegration by the separation of Kandahar from Aflghansthan. If Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had had their own way they would certainly have detached Herat from the Kingdom of Affghansthan.

Now that the Liberals have returned to power, the important question arises, what is to be done with Herat? There will be made some sort of settlement in Kabul by inducing Abdul Rahaman to accept the Amirship on favourable terms. But whether that settlement will include Herat remains to be seen. Meanwhile the Herat Question should be carefully considered. The importance of the place cannot be overestimated. Mr. Grant Duff in his article entitled "British Interests in the East" in the April number of the *Nineteenth Century* remarks:—"Herat is a fortress strong even now, and capable of being made by European engineers a place of enormous strength, situated in a fertile country, about as far, speaking roughly, from the old frontier

of India, that is the frontier which existed when the Beaconsfield Government came into power as Doner is from Cape Wrath. It lies, however, on the only road by which an army, organized as modern armies are, could attempt to invade India." Considering the importance of the place, even Liberal statesman have often insisted upon the necessity of not allowing Herat to fall under Russian influence. The conservatives had proposed to solve the Herat difficulty by making over the place to Persia. Sir Henry Rawlinson, the real author of the Afghan policy adopted by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, in his remarkable paper on "The situation in Afghanistan" in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*, distinctly suggests that the 6th article of the Treaty of Paris should be cancelled, and that Persia should be allowed to sieze Herat. He adduces the following arguments in support of his plan :—"The first consideration that arises is, 'What guarantee have we that Persia would not abuse our confidence, and sooner or later make use of Herat to our injury ? In reply to this I inquire, What is the alternative ? Herat cannot remain as it is, a hot bed of anarchy and violence, and a nuisance to the surrounding districts. Are we prepared to occupy the city ourselves as an outwork to our position at Candahar ? If not, there is positively no resource, it would seem, but to confide it provisionally to the keeping of Persia. As for guarantees, there are, first, Persia's own interests : secondly the popular feeling, which is altogether in favour of England, and which is strong enough to control the possible inclinations of the Shah in the other direction, and thirdly, we are fully as competent as Russia to exert pressure upon Persia, in case of necessity her whole seaboard being as open to attack from India as are the Caspian provinces to attack from the army of the Caucacus. Altogether I am disposed to revert to the position from which I was driven in 1853, and, notwithstanding all that is past, to counsel the transfer of Herat to Persia. It is a maxim which I have long held and the truth of which is I believe, beginning to dawn upon statesmen both in England and Persia, that the common interests of both countries in the East point to a defensive alliance against Russia. That the co-operation of Persia would be most valuable to us in checking the further extension of Russian power towards Afghanistan and India needs hardly to be insisted on ; while it is equally certain that we are fully as well able to protect Persia as to protect Asia Minor against renewed aggression from Russia." Now a little reflection will show that the plan recommended by Sir Henry Rawlinson cannot be carried out. He goes far beyond the mark when he asserts that England is fully as well able to exert pressure upon, and protect Persia as Russia. Mr. Grant Duff makes the following sensible observations on this point, in his article mentioned above. He writes :—"Next I have to observe that we are not as competent, or any thing like as competent, to exert pressure upon Persia as Russia is. Of course the Persian seaboard is open to our attack ; but what should we gain, by attacking her sea-board ? It would be a mere infliction of 'misery in waste, and we should find ourselves, even if we annexed it, at the bottom of the flight of stairs so to speak, which leads up to the centre of Persia, which Russia if she really meant seriously to put pressure upon the Shah, would be in possession of Tabreez and Tehern. We can quite easily put sufficient pressure upon Persia to make her respect our interests in the Gulf and elsewhere, but we cannot put sufficient pressure upon her to enable her to stand up against Russia. It is most desirable that we should be on friendly terms with Persia, and do Persia any good turns that come in our way, for her unfortunate people need all the good turns they can get, and the trade of the Gulf and of the Karun river might be developed very greatly to our advantage. But the idea of making Persia a bulwark against Russia is purely illusory." Again. "A defensive alliance between England and Persia against Russia would be the defensive alliance of a lion and a fox against a tiger ; the lion might or might not be victorious in the end, but the fox would certainly not be of much use to the noble animal, and would, if he attempted to show fight, unquestionally come to a very bad end." All this is perfectly true. The idea of making over Herat to Persia cannot, therefore, be seriously entertained for a moment. If Herat were confided to Persia, she would be sure to abuse the confidence and make use of the place to Englands' injury.

The alternative suggested by Sir Henry Rawlinson is, that our Governmeat should occupy Herat as an out-work to its position at Kandahar, which has now been erected into an independent principality under British protection. This alternative is equally unpolitic. The objections against a British occupation of Herat have been so very ably put by Malkom Khan, the Persian Ambassador to the Court of St. James that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting the passage from his letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson : "Nothing surprises me more than to find that any one can imagine the occupation of Herat by the English to be a menace to Russia. Why should it be a menace ? Most certainly a war against the British Empire would be a tremendous misfortune for any Power in the world. But war being once declared, could Russia desire a better chance of success than to see an English army pushed on as far as Herat ? It is difficult to conceive any point on the globe where an English army could be less favourably placed than at this extremity of Afghanistan. Thrown so far from its base, plunged into a hostile region that army would have before it the whole strength of Russia, behind it all the tribes of Affghanistan, foaming with fanatic rage, and on its flank the Persian tribes which this English policy cannot fail to have driven into the enemy's camp. The Russians would have for their base of operations the Caspian Sea, the Oxus and Turkesthan, and would have perfect liberty to choose their own moment to attack at their convenience, while the English army would be condemned to remain in a defensive position. And what would be the conditions of that defence ? If already at Cabul, without any regularly organised resistance, your communications have been so easily interrupted, how would it be when, assailed by a regular army, you should be shut up in Herat, separated from your base by enormous distances infinitely more difficult of access ? The English army would, indeed, have at its disposal all that science, courage, and the resources of a great empire can supply, but it would also have against it all the means of attack of another great European Power, backed by all that the hatred, the fanaticism, the population and the vast area of Asia can bring together to surround that army on its defence. Let us suppose what is very admissible, that if the English were to gain a victory, what would be the fruits of it ? Certainly you would not pursue the Russians up to the shores of the Caspian Sea ! The Russians, well supported by their native auxiliaries, would retire leisurely, ready to advance again with reinforcements more adequate for the completion of their object. Then, where would be the advantage of having placed an English army in a situation so exposed as Herat ? Oh yes,—I know I am to be told that Herat is the key of India. But you, my dear Sir Henry, must be indignant that such a shallow phrase should so long have served as a formula and a foundation for the policy of a great Power. Herat the key of India ! Such a fiction as that cannot much longer rule over any serious mind. No, the fate of India does not in the least depend on Herat. But it is quite true that the fate of India depends on the resolutions of the English Cabinet ; and if the English Ministers choose to descend the fatal slope until they have planted on the ramparts of Herat, then indeed, beyond any doubt whatever, the key of India will be irrevocably placed at Herat. The British flag will then be nailed on a staff in that fortress. The Russians could suffer twenty checks and twenty defeats there without their Empire being weakened. But if once, once only, victory should favour them, if Herat should fall into their hands what would be the effect on the inflammable population of Asia ? To bind up the fate of Asia and India together and to throw them into such a hazardous position as Herat, would not merely be a mistake, it would be a crime that neither Europe nor Asia would ever pardon. The key of *India and the fate of Asia will be found wherever the English lose a decisive battle, and it is not possible* that any English general will ever deliberately choose Herat as the field for fighting such a battle." The truth of these observations must be acknowledged by every sensible and right-thinking person.

What is, then, to be done with Herat ? It cannot be made over to Persia, and it cannot be occupied by the British Government. Either of these causes would be so impolitic that it cannot be seriously thought of. Mr. Grant Duff would "leave things alone." He writes :—"What have we got to do with Herat's being a hot-bed of anarchy and violence ? It is a pity that any place should be a hot-bed of anarchy and violence, and it is a still greater pity that it should have been made so by the mischievous policy of Sir Henry Rawlinson's pupils, the present Cabinet. But is this country to be committed to constantly increasing danger and expense by the blunders of a single Government not destined, let us hope, long to misrule us ? Why should bad be made worse ? Why can we not keep to and be satisfied with the arrangement come to with Russia in 1869 and in 1873 ? Russia has in no way whatever transgressed that understanding, for her conduct in1878, when war was on the point of breaking out between the two countries, must not be taken into account, since a state of war abrogates *ipso facto* not only understandings of this kind, however binding under ordinary circumstances, but likewise many of the most formal treaties." True, but we cannot forget the stubborn fact that Russia violated her engagements with regard to Affghansthan long before there was any likelihood of war breaking out between her and England in 1878. In the teeth of the most solemn pledges repeatedly given by Russia that Affghansthan was beyond the sphere of her political influence, General Kauffman carried on correspondence with the Amir Shere Ali, a fact which has been conclusively proved by the lately published Central Asian papers. This was certainly a violation of the arrangement come to with Russia in 1869 and 1873. Herat must continue to be a part and parcel of Affghansthan and Russia must bind herself by a fresh understanding not to interfere with Affghansthan in any way ; and she must be distinctly told that any transgression of the understanding on her part will be treated as a *casus belli*. This can be the only possible solution of the Herat question.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES IN 1878-79.

THE year 1878-79 was a period of high prices and widespread distress in the Central Provinces. The previous year had been one of considerable anxiety and difficulty to the people ; but a copious fall of rain during the monsoon months, of 1878 had excited hopes of a plentiful harvest and thus restored confidence. These hopes were, however, disappointed. The prevailing prices of food-grains in 1878-79 even exceeded the high level of 1877-78, and consequently the pressure on the poorer classes of population was intensified. Again, the sufferings of the people were aggravated by epidemics of cholera and small-pox which ravaged many districts, and caused a heavy mortality. Nor was the high death-rate of 1878-79 due to epidemic disease alone. The increase in mortality was the consequence of a diffusion of disease caused by an unhealthy season, and by the insufficiency and inferior quality of the food-supply. It was but to be expected that this pressure should result in increase of crime and more especially of offences against property, and in a decrease of litigation. Offence against property with violence increased by 50 per cent. the abetment of such offences more than doubled, and minor offences against property increased by more than 25 per cent. We notice that upwards of 4000 cases were struck off the crime registers by order of the Magistrates as false. The tendency of pronouncing complaints false seems to be increasing throughout the country. The Commissioner of Jubbulpore makes the following sensible remarks on this subject :—"The power of striking off cases and pronouncing complaints false, is one that requires to be very carefully exercised. It is a

great temptation to the Police Officer to say that a case is false. It saves him all further trouble and cleans his crime sheet. But there are other sides to the question. In the first place the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate only have before them a garbled statement of the case by the Police Officer. I have seen more than one case of this sort in which the complainant made a perfectly true charge. It is contrary to reason that people should amuse themselves by making a large number of false complaints. They can only do so either for the purpose of injuring others, or screening some delinquency (embezzlement for example) of their own. If this is the case, surely the Police could have convicted a few out of so many and so checked the evil. But the District Superintendent of Police does not say that even one such case was prosecuted. It should be a rule that no case should be struck off without causing the complaint to be examined by a Magistrate, and when on tour the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate might most usefully personally test a number of these cases, and see if the Police statement was true" Every right-thinking person will concur in these remarks, to which the particular attention of every District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate in the country should be drawn. In noticing the number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment for breach of jail discipline, the Chief Commissioner pertinently observes:—"Although with many criminals corporal punishment will alone prove effective, the Chief Commissioner regrets to find that resort to it is becoming more general. He observes that in 1876 409 prisoners were flogged, in 1877, 945 and in the year under review 1,035. The power of flogging is no doubt a very effective weapon in the hands of Jail Superintendents; and partly on this very account, some are perhaps tempted to use it in order to save themselves the trouble of less direct measures of repression. Nothing is easier than to order a prisoner to be flogged, and probably flogging secures its *immediate* object more rapidly than any other punishment. But where it is resorted to, as the Chief Commissioner fears is, sometimes the case, without regard to the previous position and habits of the prisoner, it may leave behind a rankling feeling of disgrace and injustice, and so confirm the punished man in opposition to law and order, even whilst securing an outward compliance with the particular object of jail discipline which it is intended to enforce." It would be a great thing if every Local Government and Administration should impress the truth of these observations upon the Jail Superintendents in their respective provinces. During the year under report there was a uniform decrease in litigation, extending to every district in the Central Provinces with the single exception of Balaghat. The total number of suits disposed of in 1878 was 78,586 as compared with 88,638 in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the Universally unfavourable character of the season, the revenue we are told was collected with ease in most districts of the Central Provinces in 1878-79, the total uncollected balance having been only ·075 per cent of the total demand. The remissions made were trifling. There is, however, every reason to believe that the revenue payers had to borrow in order to meet their obligations to the state. The revenue derived from general stamps increased by no less a sum than Rs. 24,733 during the year under report. Document stamps yielded Rs. 3,06,662 in 1878-79 as compared with Rs. 2,72,633 in the previous year. This increase of Rs. 34,029 under the head of document stamps is significant, and conclusively proves that the malguzars were compelled to have recourse to the money-lender to pay the revenue demand. It is curious that in a year of high prices and distress the excise revenue actually increased in the Central Provinces by upwards of one lakh of rupees. This increase requires to be fully explained. There were 37 estates under the Court of Wards in 1878-79. The principles on which such estates are managed are thus explained:—"Where an estate is, as is too frequently the case, overburdened with debt the first object of the Court is of course to set it free. But when there is no debt to pay off, the net income is devoted, as far as possible, to carrying out temporary and permanent improvements. It is not considered desirable to amass a large balance for the ward to squander on his entering into the possession of the estate. The object which the court sets before itself is to manage the estates, and dispose of the income as a good landlord ought to do; and to afford thus an example of good management and its results. The operations of the Court no doubt afford a valuable opportunity of bringing beneficial influences, not otherwise available to bear on the people; and of late years, much good work has been done in this respect." The Administration of the Central Provices has, in fact, adopted the principles which guide the management of estates under the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces, and which were prescribed in Bengal by Sir George Campbell. All sorts of agricultural experiments of doubtful value are made at the expense of wards. Sir Ashley Eden has rightly held that Government has no right to do this as it holds estates under the Court of Wards in trust for their owners. We may mention here that a large number of agricultural experiments were made on the Nagpore Model Farm in 1878-79, many of which proved unsuccessful. The quantity of coal raised from the Warora mines during the year under report was 43,248 tons against 40,786 during the previous season. This quantity was readily disposed of. The sale of coal yielded Rs. 58,734 net or 8·3 per cent on the capital—a result which must be pronounced as eminently satisfactory. The most important public work of the year was the commencement of the Nagpore and Chhattisgurh Railway.

In consequence of the unfavourable character of the year attendance at the schools as might be expected seriously fell off in 1878-79. Under the pressure of high prices many parents withdrew their children in order to add to the family means by employing them on some light labour. This has always been the greatest obstacle to the progress of primary education in India, the number of Government schools at the close of the year was 900 as compared with 901 at the close of the previous year. The number of scholars in Government schools decreased by one-half per cent and the average attendance by 4 per cent. The number of private schools decreased from 506 to 486. The report before us says: "During the year high prices prevailed. It was to be anticipated that under such pressure, parents should sometimes be unwilling to send their children to school for they required their aid in struggling to make ends meet. To this pressure was added in some districts the presence of a terrible epidemic. It is not to be wondered at that, under such circumstances, average attendance should fall off, on the contrary the department is to be heartily congratulated on having passed so successfully through a period of very severe trial. As to the unaided schools, they are either so backward as to be unable to earn any grant or they are purely religious schools where no attempt is made to earn a grant for secular instruction, it is not surprising that they should have suffered most. Despite this decrease in numbers and attendance, it is satisfactory to find that the testimony of all officers who visit the schools is that they have improved and are really more efficient now than they have ever been."

During the year under report the Jubbulpore High School did very well; and the results of the entrance and First Arts examinations were very creditable. These Provinces passed 40 in the Entrance and 9 in the First Arts out of 64 and 15 candidates respectively. The inferior Zila schools are said to be improving in efficiency. In 1878-79 42·2 per cent. of this total Budget allotment for public instruction was spent on primary schools for boys, for the management of which the District officers are mainly responsible. We notice that singing is being gradually introduced with advantage into many schools in Provinces.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S VINDICATION.

MR. Dadabhai Naoroji has recently published a statement in reply to certain remarks in the Baroda Blue-Book of 1875 concerning himself and his colleagues in the administration of that State during the previous year. The Statement was written shortly after the publication of the above mentioned Blue-Book and forwarded to the Government of Bombay with a request that the Secretary of State might be moved to lay it before Parliament. This very reasonable request was repeated in a letter addressed to Lord Salisbury on the 22nd March 1877; but His Lordship declined to present the Statement to Parliament. A motion was then made in the House of Commons for the production of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's statement, but without any result. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had, therefore, no other resource left to him than to place his defence before the public in the way he has now done. The object which he has in view in publishing the statement is to clear himself and his colleagues in the administration of Baroda in 1874 from the false and malicious charges made against them by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Robert Phayre, then Resident at the Gaekwar's Court, and to show that they were not allowed an opportunity of effecting the reforms they desired. The work, they had undertaken was, to use Sir Bartle Frere's language, "a terribly difficult one." The task was truly Herculian and they had literally to clean an Augean stable. Favourable circumstances alone could have enabled them to accomplish the task. There can be no doubt whatever, they had undertaken it in the right spirit and from none but the purest motives.

From the moment Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues entered upon their duties in Baroda, they began to encounter the secret opposition of the Gaekwar's courtiers, and what the Government of Bombay has called the "determined personal opposition" of Colonel Phayre. The reader knows that they were appointed under the pressure of the report made by Sir Richard Meade's Commission. Colonel Phayre had never been friendly to Mulhar Rao; but when the commission was appointed by the Government of India, the Colonel, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji tells us, "suddenly turned very sympathetic towards the Gaekwar, encouraging him in his desire to remonstrate against the appointment of the commission. The draft of the Kharita protesting against the appointment of commission was not only read by the Colonel, but he made certain suggestions about it which were adopted. The Kharita contained the following remarkable passage:—"I am deeply obliged to Colonel Phayre *whom I consider my best friend and well-wisher of the State* * * * and further being backed in my endeavours at reform by a zealous and energetic officer and Resident like Colonel Phayre, who is only (I am happy to say) too glad to assist me with his advice, and to the best of his power, in carrying out these views, as well as those affecting the grandeur, honor, and stability in my State, and *whose appointment at such a time as Resident at my Court I have therefore reason to congratulate myself upon*, what need then is there for the appointment of a commission, when I am sincerely willing, and have resolved to carry out thoroughly the work of 'State Reform' by the advice and co-operation of Colonel Phayre!" The reader will fully understand the significance of this passage when he remembers that before the Kharita was written the Gaekwar's relations with Colonel Phayre had been the reverse of friendly. The Resident was thus from the beginning strongly opposed to the appointment of Sir Richard Meade's Commission; and he was seriously displeased with the action which the Gaekwar took under the pressure of the Commission's report. Colonel Phayre desired that everything should be left to him; and as this was not done he naturally became angry. He had a number of informers who, to attain their own ends generally deceived him with misrepresentations and falsehoods. The conditions under which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji entered upon the difficult work in Baroda were as unfavourable as they could well be. It was arranged that the former Dewan would remain about the person of the Gaekwar as *Pritinihdi*, and that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Colleagues to whom the chief departments of the State need to be entrusted, would have associated with them the Ministers who were then in charge of those departments. Well might Sir Philip

Wodehouse say that "it would be difficult to imagine a worse arrangement." The Government of Bombay suggested that the Gaekwar should be advised to suspend or remove theDewan and theMinisters in charge of theDepartments of the State; but the Governor-General in Council thought "that it would be better to await the result of the inquiry before demanding their suspension or removal." Such being the opinion of the supreme authority in the empire, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji could not remove the old Dewan and Ministers. Again, the Bombay Government not only gave him no moral support and refused him the aid of the public servants for whose services he had applied, but did not even recognise his appointment at all. It is needless to say that the action of the Bombay Government in refusing to recognise Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji as Dewan greatly weakened his position and impaired his usefulness. Such being the case, the difficulty of the admittedly hard task he had undertaken was increased a hundredfold.

Taking advantage of the attitude of the Bombay Government towards the new Dewan the old Durbarees, as might be expected, began to thwart him and lead back the Gaekwar to his old ways; and they were openly encouraged in their proceedings by Colonel Phayre. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji says: "The 'honourable' gentlemen who had the Colonel's ear, had organised a regular system by which the people were kept up in a continued state of agitation. The mode of operation was this:—with regard to the cultivators, a number of vakeels went about the districts telling people they were going to manage through the Saheb to get the assessment reduced half or more, that the ryots should resist payment and complain loudly at the least real or imaginary coercion by the authorities. Then either the vakeels or ryots would first complain at once to the Resident, then come to me, Mr. Kazi, or to both of us, make insolent demands from us, and the moment we commenced any question or inquiry, they would refuse to answer, threaten us they would go back to the Saheb and complain that their complaints had not been heard or redressed, and away they would walk off to the Saheb. I explained this to the Resident several times, but to no effect. He would take it for granted that we paid no attention to the complaints, hurl vexatious zads to us, and write letters to Government inclosing petitions, or statements taken by himself, containing all sorts of falsehoods and exaggerations. In short, either we should give all that every body chose to demand with the Saheb at their back, or we were at once pronounced as deaf to the complaints of the people, and having no intention to carry out the recommendations of the Commission &c. &c. In this way was the farce of coming to us and getting no redress, and a continued agitation was kept up among all classes of complainants. It was simply impossible for us to come to any reasonable settlement with any complainants. They always showed clearly and openly that they were conscious of their strength that the Saheb would get them all they wanted. With regard to the Sirdars especially, it was a common report that they had advice from the Colonel himself to remain thoroughly combined, and not to come to any term directly with the Gaekwar, and a case has come to my knowledge lately that, after a certain individual obtained redress directly from the Durbar, he found the doors of the Residency shut against him for any visit. In the case of two or three settlements made by me the parties in a day or two withdrew from the arrangements and were again among the crowd of complainants meeting at the Residency." Comments on this are needless. When Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji found that to come to any reasonable settlement direct with the complainants themselves was out of the question, he asked Colonel Phayre, as the most practicable and shortest way of settling all claims brought before the Commission, to state, after a consideration of each case, his views as to how it should be settled. The Resident agreed to this proposal, and gave the Dewan a statement of his views in some cases. But he soon discontinued doing this on the pretext that he had no time, and one day he distinctly told the Dewan, "I am not going to shew you my hand." After this Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji could no longer hope for any help from the Resident, and he set to work to prepare his own poposals for submission to Government.

It will thus be seen that the obstacles to the successful accomplishment of the task which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had undertaken in Baroda, were the passive opposition of the Government of Bombay, and the active, determined opposition of Colonel Phayre, which encouraged the old Durbarees to lead the Gaekwar back to his old ways. Despite the disadvantages of his position, the new Dewan had done some substantial and important work, Sir Lewis Pelly has testified that "until purged by the administration of Mr. Dadabhai the criminal and civil administration of justice was notoriously venal and corrupt." The Nazrana system which in plain English means the selling of justice to the highest bidder, had formerly been in force in Baroda. The new Dewan put it down against great opposition. The Civil and Criminal Courts were thoroughly re-organized, and measures were taken to recast the revenue system. But all this was done in vain. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji states:—"Under the causes I have already mentioned the old Durbarees began their pranks to lead back the Gaekwar to his old way by first reviving the practice of deciding judicial cases by Nazranas. After remonstrating and opposing this step for sometime about the beginning of July (the Viceroy's Khareeta of 25th July being received by us 3rd August) we let His Highness know, that if he was bent on reviving the Nazrana and relapse into some of the other old practices, he might please himself and we should go." Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji got the Gaekwar to bind himself by an agreement not to allow his old Durbarees to influence him in matters relating to the administration of the State; but even this was of no avail. Finding that the Gaekwar allowed himself to play again in the hands of his old Durbarees, and giving the latter a fair trial to mend their ways, the Dewan at last demanded that some of them whose names were given should be sent out of Baroda. The Maharaja declined to comply with the demand; whereupon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues placed their resignations in the hands of the Gaekwar on the 21st of December 1874, when nothing was known to them about His Highness being implicated in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. From the first the Dewan had given the Gaekwar to understand that the moment he would lose His Highness's confidence he would resign. Every sensible and unprejudiced person who reads Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Statement will be satisfied that he was not allowed an opportunity of carrying out the reforms he desired; and that he did his best to accomplish the difficult task he had undertaken. His efforts would certainly have been crowned with success and Mulhar Rao would have been saved had Colonel Phayre been replaced by Sir Lewis Pelly and had the Government of India taken Baroda affairs under their own management, when they generously gave the unfortunate and misguided Gaekwar 18 month's time to set his house in order. This has always been our view, and it is fully confirmed by Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji's recently published Statement.

TWADDLE IN EXCELSIS,

THE present system of liberal education has been a sore point with many men in authority. At the beginning of the century liberal education was absolutely tabooed, from an apprehension that it would make the people restive under British rule. Subsequently better counsel prevailed, and the croakers were driven to a corner. They were, however, scotched, not killed. Under the genial influence of Punjabi policy they were revived, and brought to the fore. The cry then raised was, not danger to British rule, but financial embarrassment coupled with education of the masses. The agitation, however, brought but small help for the masses, though it sufficed to knock down four out of eight general colleges in the Bengal provinces. The administration of LordNorthbrook put a check to the unholy war against intellectual regeneration, and things remained in *statue quo* for a time. Under the present regime,however, the cry has again been revived; and as it is now put forth it is a two-faced one. It claims, on the one hand, remunerative occupation for the educated, and, on the other, education or, to speak more precisely, a small modicum of the three R's. for the masses, but the esoteric object seems to be a lowering of the standard of liberal education, and a reduction of the means for its dissemination. The cry on the face of it is so taking that unsophisticated people are easily taken in, and there are many goodie goodie ones to be misled by it. It has lately been taken up by two parties, a Missionary clique under the name of Indian Education Committee, which advocates the diversion of the funds now devoted to high education to mass education, and the National Indian Association, which desires the character of the high education now given to be so modified as to substitute the mechanicals arts in the place of literature and science. The latter lately organized a meeting for the discussion of its pet scheme and the amount of unmitigated twaddle—of inferences from partial induction of hotch potch of ill-digested facts; of snatches of logic—which was belched forth on the occasion was awful! The question was divided into two issues, first—what are the causes which led the educated classes to prefer Government service to commercial and industrial enterprise? 2nd, what means can be suggested for bringing about a different state of things? Mr. Hodgson Pratt, who presided, opened the discussion by trotting forth all the stock arguments on the subject. He expressed his concurrence with the view taken by Sir RichardTemple, that the prevailing partiality of the educated classes amongst the natives proceeded from their dread and dislike of the thought of manual work. The cause of this dread and dislike Mr. Pratt accounts for by the separation in Hindu Society of the literary caste from the artizan caste. Taking upon himself to intrepret Sir Richard, Mr. Pratt does not think that by "manual labour" the ex-Governor of Bombay meant that men educated in Indian schools and colleges should become artizans and handicraftsmen, ploughmen, stokers, or mechanics of the humbler kind, but he presumes the Governor meant that there is a prejudice against callings which involve any bodily exertion, such as apprenticeship in the engineering shop and the building yard, callings which require a training in the use of tools and machines and in their construction; a practical acquaintance with building materials, and with all the operations which must be familiar to the architect,the engineer,the mining engineer, the manufacturer, the builder, contractor, clerk of works, or skilled foreman. The dislike for the works enumerated above is taken for granted; no attempt is made to prove that it exists; and the major being thus accepted as correct, the consequence follows. The cause which creates it is sought for in the literary character of the education, given in the colleges and schools. The English rulers in India, Mr. Pratt said, "had from the beginning of their rule one end mainly in view when framing their educational system—that of obtaining a competent native agency in the subordinate bureaucracy of the Indian empire. They required thousands of clerks, employes, Collectors and Magistrates or Judges of inferior grade, and they could only obtain the services of men fit to cooperate in their administration by means of such an education as has actually been given in the Government schools and colleges." (What a libel on the authors of the Education Despatch?) To adapt education to other objects and to make the herd of Indian employes productive labourers, Mr. Pratt would develop new departments of instruction in the schools and colleges in addition to those now in existence. Then facilities should be afforded for obtaining instruction similar to what is afforded in the Polytechnic institutions and schools of arts and trades in Switzerland, Germany and France; young Indians might be called to pursue their studies at the Polytechnic of Zurich or of Stuttgaard by means of scholarships such as the Gilchrist and other scholarships which may be founded for the purpose. As the Indian students belong to families comparatively poor, and as poverty is a difficulty in the way of giving effect to the scheme, young men of wealthy

position should be induced to place themselves under such training as would enable them to undertake industrial enterprises. And in order to induce young men of wealthy position to undertake industrial enterprises pressure should be brought to bear upon the representatives of wealthy families through the advice and suggestions of Government officials. Occasionally able Indian lecturers might be sent out, who in striking language, should make a statement of facts and arguments on this, to be delivered at assemblies of wealthy natives, their friends and relatives, to be held in the courts or halls of persons of distinguished position. Occasionally these meetings might be held in the drawing-rooms of the higher English officials. Short papers on the subject might also be compiled and issued by the Government. Young men visiting Europe should be furnished with letters of introduction to the proprietors of great manufacturing establishments, and be furnished with every opportunity of becoming acquainted with various forms of enterprise, and they should be apprenticed in manufacturing establishments. To obviate the necessity of large capital to enable these young men to enter into relations with various forms of enterprise, they may if properly trained, occupy important positions in the direction of undertakings set on foot by others. To qualify them who have obtained a fair education for the places of foremen, engineers, architects, machinists, clerks of works, skilled artizans, and assistants in various manufacturing and other undertakings, the young men should obtain the requisite training as is afforded by the courses of study followed in King's College, and University College, London, at the Crystal Palace Engineering classes, or at Institutions like the Agricultural College of Leicester, in Colleges like the one lately opened at Sheffield, at Rourkee, or at Cooper's Hill. The President then referred to such enterprises as public works, canals, railways, mines, silk, indigo, tea, coffee and cinchona, and suggested that formation of societies for the encouragement of arts and manufactures and improvements in agriculture in large cities and Presidency towns, and observed that the introduction of a system of partnership with the cultivators in the cultivation of indigo, silk and tea would benefit them, and improve the outturn both in respect to quality and quantity. The ideas are very grand ; the one which recommends Government "pressure" to make Rajas, zemindars, and large capitalists send their children to be trained as artizans is decidedly so. Why should these people pester Government for Civil Service appointments when such noble openings are accessible to them ? The Cooper's Hill College has, we fancy, been thrown in for effect, and the omission to take into consideration the cost of sending people to Zurich and elsewhere, and that of the preliminary training necessary for the purpose, is due to its secondary importance. Besides a cess for the purpose could be easily raised. The next speaker supplemented the remarks of Mr. Pratt by suggesting the promotion of technical education and encouragement to young Indians, who visited England to avail themselves of the advantages afforded for agriculture and other practical lines of occupation. The third speaker, Mr. Danvour, was of opinion that the preference shewn by educated Indians for Government service did not proceed from willingness or choice, but from necessity. This arose from the habit of early marriage, and then want of capital prevented them betaking to industrial and commercial enterprises. Of course it is taken for granted that all the industrial occupations of the country—a country comprising 250 millions of inhabitants—are in the hands of foreigners, and the commerce of the country, amounting to about 20 millions, is likewise in the same predicament. The fourth speaker, Mr. Khary, said that the preference of Indian youths for Government service was due to a characteristic of Indians to follow in the same groove as the majority ; (the total of Government servants being limited to about 20,000 and the population being 250 millions, the majority of course is on the side of the former). Another reason was that there was no commercial or industrial line open to them, (none in the production and sale of the staples which result in an external commerce of 200 millions ?) The third cause was the vanity of educated youths who like to become editors of trashy journals or to write trashy books, (down with the trashy journals and books say we) ; but the most important cause was the climate of India. (A legislative enactment, we fancy, can change that). As a remedy Mr. Khary suggested that rich men ought to come forward and advance capital for those who have energy. (Would he had suggested *compelled* instead of ought ; it would have been so delightful !) He would make English education dear, so that the sons of rich men alone could go in for it. We have no knowledge of Mr. Khary's antecedents, but we presume he never availed himself of the cheap education in any Government school, and is now preparing himself for the profession of a blacksmith. If the rich did not avail themselves of dear education—they have not yet done so—and the poor were shut out there would be absolute intellectual darkness, but we may be content with good artizans.) One speaker alluded to native vanity and prejudice for seeking Government employment and to the tendency of mechanically copying their parents and ancestors, and as a remedy he recommended a denial of Government employment to native candidates. Certainly that is the first thing to do. Let all the appointments be given to Europeans and Eurasians, and the people will naturally become "producers,"—artizans, blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons, hewers of wood and drawers of water. The speaker doubtless is training himself for one of those professions, but he might have saved the money he has spent in earning English and graduating himself in England : he might have readily acquired the necessary qualification in India. Another speaker referred to competition as the chief cause which drives Indians to seek Government service. He did not pause to suggest that a law should be passed to put down competition. Mr. P. N. Bose suggested increase of Indian capital by arresting the causes which drained India of its wealth. A dangerous suggestion : it amounts to putting a stop to the sixteen millions that annually go for the service of Government, and the interest on the capital with which our railroads have been made. Mr. Mirza Peer Buksh was of opinion that there was no scope for native enterprise as the English have monopolized all branches of industry, (We were not hitherto aware that all the arts which supply the wants of the 250 millions were in the hands of Englishmen.) He also thought that the Indian Government held out no encouragement to native industry. Why ? have they not encouraged the Bombay Cotton Mills by repealing the duty on cotton goods, and by factory bills ? Mr. David Duncan, Registrar of the Madra University croaked all nonsense. He said that in seeking Government service the educated youths were doing what educated gentlemen do all the world over, getting the best market for their services ; but in Madras there was not an overpowering number of educated natives, though there was an enormous demand for educated officials. Had this position been admitted, there would have been no *raison d'etre* for the meeting and the speeches which edified the assembly. Mr. Fred. Pincott considered that the desire for Government employment was not objectionable, its excess only was to be regretted. As for pursuits of commerce and industry what India wanted was a feeling of self-reliance and a spirit of enterprise. (The men who produced six millions worth of jute in a single year without external aid had neither any "self-reliance" nor any "enterprise.") Mr. M. D. Banerjea, a new arrival, mentioned three causes why natives of India sought Government service. They were, first, the preference of a certainty to an uncertainty, (How stupid of the natives to prefer certainty to uncertainty !) 2nd, the conservative spirit of the Indians, (which has led Mr. Banerjea to go to England) 3rd, defects in the system of education. He laid, however, particular stress on the want of capital. Mr. Niblett urged that Indians should come over and serve as apprentices in England, and then open manufactures. This is an improvement on what Sir George Campbell said when he recommended that Indian servants should be imported into England. The importation would have implied pay, the apprenticeship might be effected with it. It is not necessary to follow this discussion any further; we have, we think, culled enough of choice titbits for our readers to last for a week. *Vive la bagatelle !*

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON SATURDAY last a meeting was held at the Dalhousie Institute to devise means for securing for the town a memorial of the late Mr. J. B. Roberts. A picture for the Town Hall was resolved upon, with a proviso for a charitable endowment should the funds raised admit of it. The gentlemen present subscribed Rs. 500. The chair was taken by the Hon'ble J. B. Knight.

A REBELLION has broken out in Native Burma. The following is the latest intelligence on the subject :

Rangoon, May 20th.—No further [illegible] received from Upper Burma. The King's forces number [illegible] men. Thayetmyo and Prome are reported as being about three hundred. The Lyoung[illegible] here say he wants [illegible] and is [illegible] ultimate success. The Burmese Ministers [illegible] as a dakaiti. "The rebels, however, [illegible] now looting indiscriminately. They appear to be keeping [illegible] the British frontier, avoiding engagement and hoping that their Mandalay adherents will rise and assist.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to learn that by accepting the office of Postmaster General Mr. Fawcett has reserved to himself the liberty of discussing Indian questions as heretofore. He thus writes in a private note to a friend :

"I think it is an office I shall like, and Mr. Gladstone, in giving it to me said that one chief reason which had induced him to select it for me, was that it would leave me time to take part in debates on India and other subjects in which I have been specially interested. I certainly hope to be able still to give a good deal of attention to Indian affairs.

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Hem Chunder Ker on his appointment as Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the room of Babu Rajendra Nath Mitter, who has taken three months' privilege leave. Babu Hem Chunder possesses a singular faculty of adapting himself to any situation in the service of Government ; from cattle to gunja, of the commissions on both of these subjects, he was a most useful member, he nothing abhors, and we make no doubt that with his usual docility, smartness and ripe experience he will be able to acquit himself creditably in his new capacity.

A BLOOMING flower has been nipped in the bud ! We are grieved to learn that Kumar Barendra Krishna the eldest son of our well-known countryman Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur, is dead. He was serving as a Deputy Magistrate in the District of Midnapore and was in temporary charge of the sub-division of Contai. He had come to the Sudder Station to pass the Departmental Examination and had gone back to the sub-division. On his way he halted at a place where he took a plunge into a tank. On emerging from it he had a fall by which his ankle was fractured ; he was carried post haste to Contai, where the hospital assistant set his bones to rights, but high fever supervened and carried him off in two days. In an out-of-the way station away from his parents, family and all that was dear and near to him, thus died, in harness, a victim to duty, a most promising scion of one of the first houses of Bengal. We offer our sincere sympathy and condolence to his disconsolate father Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur and to his bereaved family.

AT THE request of some friends in Bombay we wrote to our friend Mr. John Dacosta in England regarding the extension of the Contagious Diseases Act to that city proposed by Sir Richard Temple. The following correspondence shews the result of the action taken :

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE JAMES STANSFIELD M. P.

Dear Sir,—In March last I sent you an extract from a Bombay paper showing the consternation with which the inhabitants of that town viewed the steps which were being taken for the re-introduction of the Contagious Disease Act. Shortly afterwards the local Government peremptorily called upon the Municipality to co-operate in

carrying out the measure, and I now enclose a memorial addressed to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which a strong and well grounded protest is entered against the revival of the act, and which is headed by the Bishop of Bombay.

In your letter to me dated the 12th March you were good enough to say that you hoped to have your Committee appointed afresh and had a strong desire that our misdoings in the matter in question should be brought to light. Since then a strong Liberal administration has been formed in England, and I am led to hope that if the Secretary of State for India were informed of the unwarrantable circumstances under which the Indian authorities are acting he would be induced to direct their action to be stayed until an inquiry could be instituted and reasonable grounds be found to exist for the revival of a measure which was withdrawn some two years ago on the ground of its having failed in its object and entailed useless expense.

The Marquis of Hartington is doubtless aware that the practically irresponsible powers with which it has been found necessary to invest the Police in India carrying out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases, Act, result in great oppression and in the encouragement of bribery, extortion and other immoral practices.

When the last mail left India a public meeting was shortly to be convened at Bombay for protesting against the measure; and the agitation regarding it is likely to be kept up, as much irritation is felt on the subject, partly on account of the insults and extortions to which the working of the Act would expose a large and respectable section of the population; and partly, because no sufficient grounds have been shown to exist for the re-introduction of the obnoxious measure.

I will leave you to judge if it will be advisable to bring the matter to Lord Hartington's notice.

I remain, Dear Sir &c.
J. DACOSTA.

4th May, 1880.

Stoke Lodge, Hyde Park Gate,
May 5th 1880.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you sincerely for your letter of yesterday's date. Some action ought to be taken in it at once, and I will consult our Anti C. D. Act Committee at once upon it and let you know with what result,

Truly yours
J. STANSFIELD.

WE PLACE before the reader the following interesting extracts from a private letter received by us by the last mail from a lady friend in London:

It has been rather a matter of surprise that Lord Hartington and not Lord Northbrook should have the India office—but in the former India will have a man of very sound moderate judgment and good though not perhaps brilliant abilities. In fact many people in England would have liked to see him Premier but the nation at large would not have been satisfied with any one but Gladstone. I would think Lord Ripon would make an excellent Viceroy he has charming manners and is held to be popular Some years ago to every one's surprise he became a Roman Catholic, but I never heard that he was like so many converts a bigoted one. I know Lady Ripon who is a charming person very much liked socially and who uses her influence and opportunities thoroughly well and has done a great deal of good in many different ways in looking after the poor assising schools and so on. I should say she was quite one of the best types of English women of position. She was a miss Vyner, Lady Mary Vyner's daughter. You may recollect the melancholy death some years ago of her youngest brother Mr. Vyner who was captured and put to death by Greek brigands. I do not know if you are a partisan or admirer of Lord Lytton's but here even by many conservatives he is thought badly of except of course as far as carrying out orders is concerned, though even then he is by some believed to have exceeded them. I hear Lord Cranbrook is much annoyed about the way the budget was sent home. The triumph of the liberals has been quite unexpected even by themselves, it has been no doubt owing in a great measure to the untiring eloquence of Mr. Gladstone—but I believe also with the uneducated, owing to the high price and slackness of trade which they without much reflection attribute to the fault of the Government, Among the upper classes I think the tide of feeling was turned only thoroughly against the local Government by the management of the Zulu and Afghan wars both believed to be unnecessary. It will be *now* a matter of great difficulty to know what to do in Afghanistan as they can hardly retire yet "with honour" while the country is still so unsettled.

MR. FAWCETT has addressed the following communication to Mr. Nowrozji Furdunji and Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali in acknowledgment of the contribution which he received from Bombay in aid of his election expenses:

51, The Lawn, S. Lambeth Road,
London, April 16, 1880.

My dear Sirs,—I feel that I cannot sufficiently thank you and the other subscribers to the fund which has been raised by the Native inhabitants of Bombay, towards defraying the expenses of my recent election in Hackney. Your thoughtfulness in announcing the subscription by telegraph, and authorising its immediate payment, enabled the money to be received during the course of the election, and the amount was, therefore, at once devoted to the purpose for which it wrs raised.

The value of your timely and generous gift is greatly enhanced by the kind expressions of confidence by which it is accompanied. I can only assure you, that as long as I continue in Parliament, I hope I shall never spare any effort to do all in my power to promote the welfare of the people of India.

I have forwarded your letter to my committee, but I think they will not receive it in time to reply by this mail.

Again most sincerely thanking you and the other subscribers to the fund,—Believe me, my dears Sirs, very truly yours,
HENRY FAWCETT.

To
Nowrozji Furdunji, Esq.
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that that veteran Indian statesman, Sir Erskine Perry, justly looked up to as the Nestor of the Indian Council, intends to resign his seat in the Council in July next. A man of highly cultivated intellect, profound juridical lore and most generous sympathy, he first distinguished himself on the bench of the Supreme Court of Bombay. On return to England he entered Parliament, and was also a member of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; in the House of Commons he championed the cause of India with unabated ardour. On the abolition of the Company's Government he was appointed one of the first members of the Indian Council, with which he has now been connected for more than 22 years. Sir Erskine Perry still retains the full vigour of his intellect, but he feels that he is aging and therefore wishes to relieve himself of the cares and responsibilities of office. In the Indian Council Sir Erskine Perry represented the independent element. Thoroughly constitutional in his ideas, liberal and statesmanlike in his views, bold, fearless and decisive in the expressions of his opinions, warmly sympathising with the people of India, and hating humbug and clap-trap, Sir Erskine was a tower of strength to the national cause of India in the deliberations of the Indian Council. His retirement from the Council will be a misfortune to India. We hope, however, he will continue to take the same lively interest in Indian affairs as heretofore, and return to his old field of labour, we mean the House of Commons.

WE ARE glad to learn that the address to the Electors of Hackney from the people of India proposed by the British Indian Association, thanking them for the return of Mr. Fawcett to Parliament, has been generally received with favour in England, in fact it has created quite a sensation in the United Kingdom. The address has been very extensively circulated by the Association and has received more than ten thousand signatures from the different Presidencies and provinces of India. It will, we believe, be forwarded next week. We are not a little surprised to see that the *Globe* newspaper in London questions the authenticity of the document. Perhaps our contemporary's mistake arose from the fact that at the time he commented upon it, it was the draft address and not the signed address which was before the English public.

THE BOARD of Management of the Reformatory school at Alipore have submitted a report of their operations for the year 1879, which properly speaking is the first annual report of the Reformatory. There were altogether 105 juvenile criminals in the school during the year, of whom 72 were admissions of the year 1878 and 33 of the year of report. Six boys who were found to be habitual criminals were re-transferred to jail, one died, one escaped and one was released, so that at the end of the year only 96 boys remained in the school at the end of the year, of whom 49 were Hindus and 43 Mahomedans. Owing to the difficulty of enforcing discipline in the Reformatory, it had become necessary to inflict punishments upon a large number of the inmates, but the punishments were of a trivial nature. As there were punishments so there were rewards, which were given to many boys, and under this system of giving rewards each boy is able to earn a small weekly allowance for good conduct and industry. Half of this allowance is given to the deserving boy at once and half kept in deposit in the Alipore Savings Bank to be given to him on release. The boys spend three hours a day in the summer and four hours in the winter in the school. The total expenditure on the Reformatory during the year amounted to Rs. 133-5-6 per head, the cost of diet per head was Rs. 30-7-3 per head. Besides reading and writing the boys receive instruction in trades and industries, which are those of a gardener, book-binder, carpenter, cane-worker black-smith and tinsmith. Exclusive of minor public works executed by the boys, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 156-8, the net profits of their works amounted to 1,589-8-10.

The Board of Management consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. Justice Prinsep, Chairman, Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector General of Jails, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Mr. Souttar, Mr. Lambert, Dr. Harvey, Major Beadon, Dr. Payne, Dr. Mackenzie, the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, and Moulvi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla May 27th.—Lord Ripon's departure from Bombay is fixed for the 3rd June, forty-eight hours earlier than the time originally announced. He will arrive in Simla on the evening of the 8th. The deputation of Sirdars sent to Turkistan from Kabul, was very honorably received by Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan at Khanabad. All is quite in Logar, Wardak, Kohistan and the northern Ghilzai country.

28th.—Abundant rain has fallen in Kashmir, and the prospects of the crops have much improved. The telegraph wire between the frontier telegraph station to British Burmah and Mandalay has been cut in several places, it is said by followers of a man who proclaims himself prince, and who is attempting to raise a rebellion. The Government of India have received intimation that there will this year be no issue of a *Gazette* of nominations to the Star of India on the occasion of the Queen's birth-day.

28.—All is quiet in Kandahar. There is much distress among Achakzai and Nurzai tribes in consequence of drought, and large numbers have driven their flocks to the neighbourhood of Kandahar. A party of ninety Achakzais from Taba have been plundering private caravans on the Chaman and Barghana road, but have returned to their hills Sadu Khan, one of the two rival chiefs of the Hotak Ghilzais, has come to Kandahar. A Nurzia of Kadanai yesterday attacked a grasscutter with a sword and wounded him slightly but was captured and hanged yesterday afternoon. All is quiet in the neighbourhood of Cabul except that the Kohistan chiefs are quarrelling among themselves. General Roberts is encamped at Maidan. General Ross relieves General Roberts on Saturday.

28th.—The Legislative Council is postponed to Monday. The Viceroy holds a private chapter of the Star of India after the levee to-morrow for the Raja of Nabha and Sirdar Bikrama Singh. Lord Ripon arrives at Simla on the 8th instead of the 10th. The Viceroy received a state visit from the Raja of Nabha at Peterhoff to-day. The teams of the Punjab Volunteers and 72nd Highlanders shoot for prizes to-morrow at Annandale.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 29th May, 1880.

Increased dullness has during the week prevailed in almost all our markets and transactions in consequence have very much been restricted.

IMPORTS.

This market during the periods under review has hardly met any enquiry save some insignificant operations in 39 in. Grey Shirtings. This even under concession in prices to the buyers. In other descriptions nothing of importance have been done.

Yarns.—This market had owing to the annual festivity amongst the dealers of twist been closed during the past week and will re-open for business on Monday next the 31st instant.

EXPORTS.

There has hardly been any business of importance for this market, save the public sale of Tea held on the 27th instant when 1960 chests were offered but 1762 found buyers at the previous prices the quality however have somewhat improved.

Jute,— market, has throughout the week been very flat and dealers were quite willing to make further concessions of two to three annas per maund in the prices, but buyers would not operate even at the reductions, considering them not remunerative at the present stage of the trade when prices of manufactured goods have had a considerable fall.

In Oil-seeds, Wheat and Rice,—there were no transactions of importance, prices at the close had an easier tendency.

MONETARY.

Our money market did not experience any change, the same tone have been maintained during the past week as it was in the one previous, there was no alteration made in the rates of discount and interest at the last meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal held on the 27th instant, six per cent. continued to be the minimum rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There have been several transactions and the market closed firm.

Prices during the week ruled as follow:—

24th May, 80	..	4%	94		4½%	100-14	@	101
25th "	...	"	94	941	"	101		
26th "	...	"	94	94-2	"	101	@	102-2
27th "	...	"	94-1		"	101-2		
28th "	..	"	94-1	94-294-3	"	101-2101-3-101-4		
29th "	...	"	94-2	94-3 94-4	"	101-3-101-4		

In Joint-stock Shares nothing of importance has transpired; prices showed an easier tendency for Jute, Cotton and Coal shares.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 26, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 16th ultimo, *vice* Mr. A. Weekes.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 16th ultimo, *vice* Mr. R. H. Pawsey.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begoo Serai, Monghyr, is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. T. T. Allen, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the First Grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. M. Lowis, retired.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo, *vice* Mr. T. T. Allen.

Mr. J. C. Veasey is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo, *vice* Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. A. A. Wace is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. C. Veasey, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed furlough for five months and 22 days under Section 23, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

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CHUNDER NARAIN SINGH,
Special Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department.
Arrah Collectorate, 26th May 1880.

PROSPECTUS.

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TO BE SOLD BY the Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at his office No. 3 Old Post Office Street Calcutta at the hour of one P. M., on Thursday the 10th day of June next, under an order of the said Insolvent Court dated the 11th day of May 1880, made in the matter of Constantine Demetrius Mangos an Insolvent.

LOT 1.—All that the right title and interest of the said Constantine Demetrius Mangos vested in the said Official Assignee as Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Insolvent of in and to all that equal undevided twelve annas part or share the whole into sixteen annas or sixteenth parts or shares, being considered as divided of and in all and singular all those houses Out-houses, Press-houses, Screw-houses, Ware-houses, Godowns and other buildings and also a like share of and in the presses Screws and machinery and other fixtures andplant comprising a horizontal Engine with twenty Watson's pumps, two wrought steam boilers, with flues conicals tubes and mountings, also a steam donkey for feeding the same, also two patent Watson's presses and requisites pipes and connections tools, and spare gear and wares and stores together, and also of and in a like spare of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being in Chitpore Dehee Punchanogram Division I, Sub-division 5 Holding No. 186 in the Zillah and Registration district of the Twentyfour-Pergunnahs and Sub-district Cossipore and Thannah of Chitpore, together with and inclusive of the pavement or foot-path which runs from North to South on the East side of the Sugar works Lane connecting the Ware-houses on part of the said premises with the Lane which leads to the Ghaut on the banks of the River Hooghly and also including the whole of the said Lane running from the said Sugar work Lane to the River Hooghly, containing together by admeasurement an area of nine biggahs four cattahs and fifteen chittacks or thereabouts and bounded on the North, partly by the Gun Foundry Road partly by the lands of Kedar Mistry and partly by the Cossipore Sugar works, on the South partly by the Lacdye factory works and land of Messrs. Angelo Brothers, partly by land of one Jumal and partly by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Jute press, on the East partly by the Mundle Parrah Lane and partly by Messrs. Angelo Brothers Lacdye factory land and pond, and on the West partly by the Sugar works Lane and partly by the River Hooghly.

N. B.—The above lot being under mortgage will be sold with the consent of the mortgagee and all necessary parties.

LOT 2.—And also the like share of and in all and singular all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one biggah and one cattah, be the same a little more or less together with all tenements, pucca buildings and out-offices and boundary walls situate lying and being holding No. 186 Sub-division 5 principal Division II. within the Collectorate Pottah of Khas Bagan Chitpore at Chitpore Gun Foundry Road in the district of Twentyfour-Pergunnahs in the Registration district of Alipore and Sub-district of Burranagore, Thannah Chitpore and known as No. 17 Gun Foundry Road, and butted and bounded as follows: On the North by the public road leading to the Gun Foundry Factory, on the South, East, and West by the press house and land formerly belonging to Messrs. Angelo Brothers, but now the property of the said firm of Messrs. C. D. Mangos and Company.

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

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During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

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(*Sd.*) *Sir Joseph Fayrer* K.C.S.I, M.D.,
Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

"—A perusal of the work, which seems to be expressly written in plain and simple language suited for little boys, inclines us to think that, if generally adopted in the lower classes of the Government colleges and schools, it may be the means of doing immense good in the way of extending a knowledge of the elements of sanitary science so much needed at the present day amongst the natives both in towns and villages —As a treatise calculated to inculcate sanitary habits and remove insanitary conditions of native life we do not think it can be excelled by any similar work from European hands. Much information that this little treatise contains would be found useful to other than natives in warding off sickness from their houses. The chapters,especially, on "Snake-bites" and "bites of rabid animals," should be of value to people whose occupations compel them to reside in the Mofussil."

STATESMAN, DECEMBER 24, 1876.

"—The writer has not simply followed the beaten track; while giving the opinions and views of eminent medical authorities on hygiene, he has used his own eyes, and made suggestions suitable to the habits and circumstances of the people of this country. It is a useful compendium prepared with much care. We are surprised to hear that it is now proposed to supersede this book by Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer.—It would be a gross jobbery if Babu Jadunath's book, which has been in use in our schools for eleven years be surperseded simply because he cannot claim the official influence of Dr. Cuningham."

HINDU PATRIOT JANUARY 5, 1880.

শরীর-পালন।

"—আমরা বাঙ্গলা বা ইংরেজি আর এরূপ পুস্তক দেখি নাই। তাহার বিশেষ কারণ এই যে, ইহা এ দেশের লোকের অবস্থা, দেশের অবস্থা, এবং লোকের আচার ব্যবহারের প্রতি দৃষ্টি রাখিয়া লিখিত হইয়াছে, এবং একজন বহুদর্শী চিকিৎসকের বহুদর্শিতার ফল ইহাতে সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। দুরূহ বৈজ্ঞানিক-তত্ত্ব যাহা সাধারণে বুঝিবে না, তাহা বুঝাইবার চেষ্টা করিয়া পুস্তক দুর্ব্ব্যবহার্য্য করা হয় নাই। অতি সরল ভাষায় এবং নিতান্ত পরিষ্কার রীতিতে অতিশয় প্রয়োজনীয় উপদেশ সকল লিখিত হইয়াছে। বালকে বিনা উপদেশেও ইহা বুঝিতে পারে। আমাদিগের বিবেচনায় কয় বাঙ্গালীর সন্তানকে যদি কোন গ্রন্থ পড়িতে হয়, তবে এই গ্রন্থ সকলের অগ্রে পড়া উচিত। শুনিয়াছি ভারতবর্ষীয় গবর্ণমেণ্ট স্বাস্থ্যরক্ষা সম্বন্ধে সরল পুস্তকের জন্য পুরস্কার ঘোষণা করিয়াছেন। আমরা এমন বিবেচনা করি না যে ইহার অপেক্ষা উত্তম পুস্তক তাঁহারা পাইবেন—বিশেষ সাহেবের লেখা গ্রন্থ কখন এ দেশীয় লোকের ব্যবহারের উপযোগী হইবে না। আমাদের বিবেচনায় এই গ্রন্থ খানি যাবতীয় ভারতবর্ষীয় ভাষায় অনুবাদিত হইয়া সর্ব্বত্র বিদ্যালয়ে প্রচলিত হওয়া বিধেয়।"

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The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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This plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

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